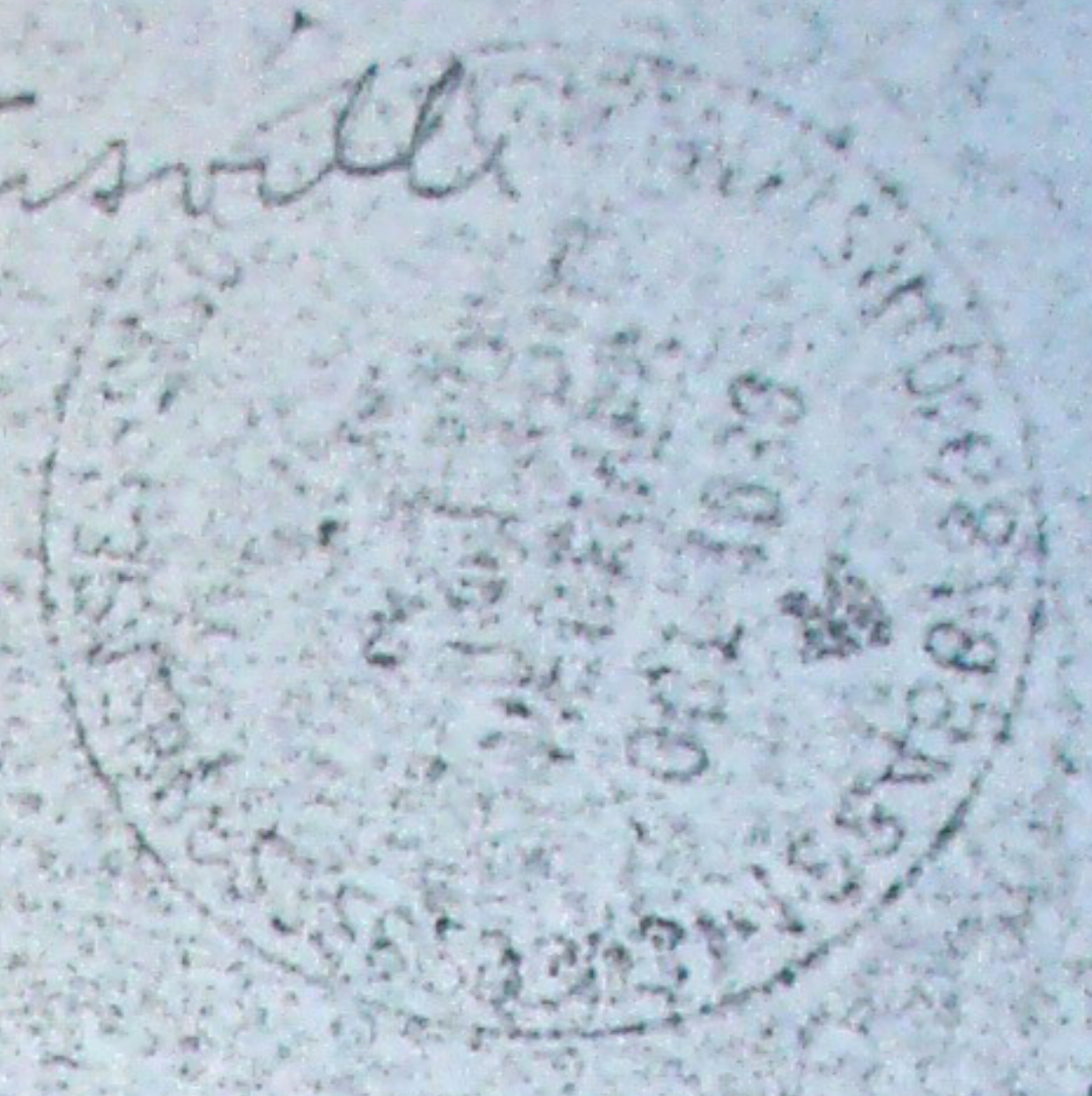


add Brown's Mt. Anticline

1 m. se of Huntersville

Tom 18



Insert



Bridge 3/4 mile
SE Huntersville

Brown's Mountain Anticline

Possum Hollow

Buggards Hollow

Berkeley Run

Bridge Minnehaha Springs



Beautiful arch in Medicine 1 mi NW of
 of Mandersville. Beyond this arch are a few
 of the remaining Ammonian Jew pieces in the country



Martin

CRANBERRY GLADES
OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

The Cranberry Glades are located in Pocahontas county about twenty miles from the Virginia border in a depression among the Yew Mountains. The glades are a former bog or swampy region which has been caused by the raising up of the mountains about them and from the water seepage which seems to have been fairly great. The glades, at an elevation of 3,400 feet, lie between Black Mountain on the East, Cranberry Mountain on the South and Kennison Mountain on the Southwest. Recently CCC boys built a road into the heart of the Glades off State Route 39 about five miles west of Mill Point on U. S. Route 219.

Cranberry Glades is the largest and most widely known glade area in West Virginia. There is another glade region in Preston county but it is not nearly as large as this one in Pocahontas county.

The vegetation, here, is characteristic of a region of the latitude of Southern Canada. This is probably due to the fact that in the travel of the ice sheet southward seeds from these northern plants were carried southward. Several other factors may have contributed to the placing of different plants in this region, such as streams, the wind, migratory birds, and man. These plants established themselves in the Glades because the soil here was characteristic of their natural habitat.

This region is drained by Cranberry and Cherry Rivers. Cranberry River has its head waters in Cranberry and Black Mountains with small streams emptying into it all along its course. Cherry River has its head waters in the Yew Mountains on the north. All these streams drain this region known as the Glades.

The plants characteristic of the Glades are: Cranberries, hawthorns, moss-lichens, orchids, Southern Chain Fern, Sundew, Bog Rosemary and other swamp vegetation. In these glades are found two types of Cranberries both of which are edible in variety, and of the same species as those in the bogs of Massachusetts which are used commercially.

The Cranberry gives name to the bogs or Glades. There are several trailing species of the family (Vacciniaceae) genus (oxycoccus) but only two are found in the glades of Pocahontas county, they are smaller (*O. oxycoccus*) and larger (*O. macrocarpus*). Both are trailing vines bearing small evergreen leaves which are dark and shining above, glaucous below, revolute at the margin, ovate, lanceolate or elliptical in shape and not more than a half inch long. The inconspicuous flowers which appear in May or June, are small and stalked, having a four-lobed, rose-tinted corolla, purplish filaments and anther-cells forming two long tubes. The globular or pyriform fruits or berries